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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/162,735	09/29/1998	RICK GESSNER	013.0072	9190

4372 7590 02/24/2005

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EXAMINER	
PAULA, CESAR B	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	29

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/162,735	GESSNER, RICK	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CESAR B. PAULA	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 January 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20, and 22-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20, and 22-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the RCE filed on 1/24/2005.

This action is made Non-Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 22-25 have been added. Claim 21 has been canceled. Claims 1-20, and 22-25 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, 13, and 22-25 are independent claims.

3. The rejections of claims 1-6 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Glass et al, hereinafter Glass (Pat. # 6,253,204, 6/26/01, filed on 12/17/97), have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Specification

4. The proposed amendment to p.5, line 28 of the specification, which has not been entered, since the directions are unclear (amendment filed on 12/7/00). Appropriate correction is required, if this amendment is to be entered.

Drawings

5. The draftsperson objects to the drawings. See attached form PTO-948 for details. Correction is required. However, formal correction of the noted defects can be deferred until the examiner allows the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-20, and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glass, in view of Nakao (Pat. # 6,061,697, 5/9/00,filed on 8/25/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not--*parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, said renderable content containing both malformed and well-formed expressions* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language-- *replaceable document type definition component*-- with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link-- *a replaceable document type definition component....to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model* — the fixed link code(tells browser to fix links by displaying proper indicia) allows the link to be displayed on the web page. The link is replaced with a mark indicating that it is broken, based on or using HTML *–based on a particular grammar*, while the user is browsing the document (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42, 62-col.7, line 4). Glass fails to explicitly teach *said renderable content being associated with at least one particular*

grammar. Nakao teaches that SGML(HTML is a form of SGM) documents should conform to a DTD-- *renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar* (col.1,L.32-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Claims 2-6 are directed towards a client for carrying out the client of claim 1, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 7, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, which as was well known in the art have DTD that are replaceable to accommodate new features, e.g., tags, etc—*layout document type definition*-- over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not-- *accessing an input stream via a network connection* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *receiving a replaceable layout document type definition*. Nakao teaches replacing of an original DTD with a partial or modified DTD by adding declarations to the original DTD (col.10,L.50-67, and col. 11,L.1-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing of DTDs to aid the editing of documents in a collaborative environment, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67, col.5,L.1-44).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the parsing and modification of a HTML document, to replace a broken link(the HTML code telling the browser to fix the links by displaying proper

indicia) with an attribute representing the accessible status of the link, and the display or manifestation of the fixed HTML document--*well formed document model*—on the browser--*parsing said renderable content...to generate a well-formed content model, and manifesting said content model within a data processing environment*— (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42).

Claims 8, 10-11 are directed towards a method for carrying out the client of claims 2, 2, 2, and 2 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 9, which depends on claim 7, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, which as was well known in the art have DTD that are replaceable to accommodate new features, e.g., tags, etc—*layout document type definition*--over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not-- *accessing an input stream via a network connection* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *a definition for XML documents*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to perform the above limitation, because Glass teaches above the fixing of broken links in a markup language document, which would benefit the representation of XML documents .

Claim 12 is directed towards a client for carrying out the client of claim 1, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 13 is directed towards a method for implementing the client and method found in claims 1, and 7, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 14-18 are directed towards a method for carrying out the client of claims 2, 2, 2, and 2 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 19-20 are directed towards a client for carrying out the client of claim 2, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 22, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not--*parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, said renderable content containing both malformed and well-formed expressions* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language-- *replaceable document type definition component*-- with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link-- *a replaceable document type definition component....to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model* — the fixed link code allows the link to be displayed on the web page (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *a document type definition component configured to be acquired during execution of said network client based on said at least one particular grammar.* Nakao teaches an edited dtd that is accessed or downloaded from

a server to a client (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd that was edited and created at the server, is downloaded, while the client is running. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Regarding independent claim 23, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link—*expression*-- is accessible or not (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Further, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not--*parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, said renderable content containing at least one expression* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language-- *replaceable document type definition component*-- with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link-- *a replaceable document type definition component....to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model* — the fixed link code allows the link to be displayed on the web page (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *said renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar.* Nakao teaches that SGML(HTML is a form of

SGML) documents should conform to a DTD-- *renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar.* An edited dtd is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client--*and at least one particular grammar is unknown to said network client* (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd was unknown to the client, because the dtd was edited and created at the server before downloading to the client. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Regarding independent claim 24, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link—*expression*-- is accessible or not (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Further, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link the fixed link code allows the link—*expression*-- to be displayed on the web page (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *said renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar.* Nakao teaches that SGML(HTML is a form of SGML) documents should conform to a DTD-- *renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar.* An edited dtd is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client--*and at least one particular grammar is unknown to said network client* (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd was unknown to the client, because the dtd was edited and

created at the server before downloading to the client. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Moreover, Glass fails to explicitly teach *during an runtime of said network client, receiving a replaceable layout document type definition based on said at least one particular grammar*. Nakao teaches an edited dtd that is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd that was edited and created at the server, is downloaded, while the client is running. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link—*parsing said renderable content based on said replaceable type definition to generate a well-formed content model* — the fixed link code allows the link to be displayed on the web page – *manifesting said content model within a data processing environment*(col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42).

Regarding independent claim 25, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document—*access said layout source document of said input content stream via a network connection*, representing a document and its layout—*layout source document, extract*

renderable content from said layout source document-- over the Internet--. The browser identifies whether or not a link—*expression*-- is accessible or not (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Further, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link the fixed link code allows the link—*expression*-- to be displayed on the web page (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *said renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar*. Nakao teaches that SGML(HTML is a form of SGML) documents should conform to a DTD-- *renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar.* An edited dtd is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client--*and at least one particular grammar is unknown to said network client* (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd was unknown to the client, because the dtd was edited and created at the server before downloading to the client. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Moreover, Glass fails to explicitly teach *executing a network client to access a network server system to receive data therefrom, during said execution of said network client, receiving said replaceable layout document type definition based on said at least one particular grammar.* Nakao teaches an edited dtd that is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd that was edited and created at the server, is downloaded, while the client is running. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link—*causing said parsing component to parse said renderable content based to transform said renderable content into well-formed content objects based on said replaceable type definition to generate a content model* — the fixed link code allows the link to be displayed on the web page – *manifesting said content model within a data processing environment*(col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 1/24/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claim 1, Applicant indicates that the replacing of the dtd component during executing of the client is not shown (page 13, lines 8-15). The Examiner disagrees, because Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language--*replaceable document type definition component*-- with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link. The link is replaced with a mark indicating that it is broken based on the rules of HTML, while the user is browsing the document (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42, 62-col.7, line 4).

Moreover, Applicant indicates that Glass does not render the content of the HTML document associated with the broken link (page 15, lines 16-18). The Examiner disagrees, because Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language-- *replaceable document type definition component*-- with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link. The link is replaced with a mark indicating that it is broken based on the rules of HTML, while the user is browsing the document (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42, 62-col.7, line 4). In other words, the HTML document used for requesting or associated with the link, is used for displaying the broken-link mark.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "there is no need in Glass **to replace any document type definition**" page 16, lines 8-9) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Claims 2-6 are rejected at least based on the rationale set forth regarding claim 1 above.

Regarding claims 7, and 13, Applicant notes that Glass does not incorporate content parsing, execution, and rendering techniques (p.19,L.7-9). The Examiner disagrees, because Glass teaches the transformation of a broken link into the display of a fixed link. Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language-- *replaceable document*

type definition component-- with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link-- *a replaceable document type definition component....to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model* — the fixed link code(tells browser to fix links by displaying proper indicia) allows the link to be displayed on the web page. The link is replaced with a mark indicating that it is broken, based on or using HTML – *based on a particular grammar*, while the user is browsing the document (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42, 62-col.7, line 4).

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "the method in Glass clearly does not result in any replacement of a **document type definition**" page 19, line 23-page 20, line 3) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Claims 8-20 are rejected at least based on the rationale set forth regarding claims 7, and 13 above.

The Applicant is directed towards the rejection of newly added claims 23-25 above.

Conclusion

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

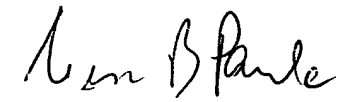
Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- **(703) 703-872-9306,** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)

2/23/05



CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER